

The Intelligencer.

Are We to Have a New Era of Inflation?

Gold closed last Saturday night at 11 premium, and last night, only two business days thereafter, it closes at 21 an advance of one per cent. If gold was commanding ten per cent premium a variation of one per cent in two days would not be wonderful, although it would be unusual and would arrest attention. When it commanded 15 per cent merchants often bought goods payable in gold at the end of thirty days, and if they realized a decline of one per cent in that way they generally realized their expectations.

The explanation of the sudden advance since Saturday is the passage of the Matthei resolution. The vote in the House in favor of it was very strong—more than two-thirds—and now comes the development of a settled policy to not only pass the bill in favor of unlimited silver coinage and unlimited legal tender, but also to repeal the Resumption Act. In other words, the new policy, as now indicated, is to reverse the steps taken since the panic and go back, if possible to our era of inflation and speculation.

Some body once remarked that you could never make a bottle of champagne pop but, even though you corked it up again over so artistically. Its popping qualities had effervesced and exhausted themselves, and there was no more pop in the bottle. And so, if we may be allowed this homely illustration, it is with an era of inflation. We had a genuine pop of the bottle in 1873, and the carbonic acid gas has been escaping ever since, until now the champagne is flat and stale and unpalatable. And yet we have a large class of people who think that we can cork the bottle once more and set things to working inside the same as ever. This is a grievous mistake.

Such an era of inflation as we could now get up would bear the same resemblance to the one that we passed through before the panic that galvanism bears to genuine life. As well as a patient upon his feet after a long spell of fever, during which all natural stimulus had played out, and after giving him a drink of spirits tell him to run the race set before him as in the plethora of his dissipated days. His run would be very short. It would be, as we all know, an impotent effort.

We propose to pay everything in silver, even customs. That means a rise in prices. But who will be our buyer? This country can only consume so much and it is now over produced. We can't repeat the folly of trading jackets with each other. We have no more railroads to build, save a few lines here and there. We have no more furnaces or rolling mills to build. There is no demand for the product of those now in existence. People can't buy who have not the means. It is not proposed to sell to everybody on credit. There must be a real basis of business and not a fiction. It is not probable that a great national loan will be made in order to build a lot of useless railroads, in order to consume iron and give employment to labor. How else is an exhausted and over-produced and over-built country to be galvanized into a new era of inflation.

A week ago our position indicated a speedy wiping out of the gold premium. It had steadily fallen until 11 had been reached. The war in Europe had enabled us to export 200 millions more merchandise last year than we had imported. In other words, we had made 200 millions clear, and in gold, too, off of Europe in 1877. We had made something by inducing her to exchange a big lot of six percent bonds for four per cents, thereby saving 33 per cent in interest. It was only a question of a brief period about refunding the balance of our bonds at the same low rate of interest. It was absolutely certain that if we could wipe out the gold premium we could add 200 millions of gold to the currency of the country, thus giving us a superabundant supply of money as compared with the past half dozen years of our existence.

Once more we are involved in doubt and apprehension as regards the future of business. The country is deeply excited over the threatened passage of the Bland bill. Where the present storm of excitement will leave us as respects business this year is wholly a matter of conjecture. The Cincinnati *Gazette of yesterday* predicts that the schemes now on foot at Washington will bring only disappointment to the inflationists. It further predicts that "the next movement will be no increase of the issue of greenbacks according to what they deem the wants of trade, and an attempt to galvanize the collapsed inflation prices by a new inflation, which everybody, including the inflationists themselves, will regard with distrust, and which will only aggravate the monetary uncertainty and disturbance."

Prospects for Ice the Coming Season.

Cleveland Herald of yesterday.

Interviews with a number of ice companies in the city develop the fact that the stock of ice is extremely limited, not over 12,000 or 14,000 tons in all, and that if freezing weather does not set in soon the probabilities are that the price will be very high the coming season. A representative of the Cleveland Ice Company stated that they had cut no ice this season although there had been a formation of four or five inches in thickness already, which had been taken advantage of by ice cutters, butchers and others for their own individual needs. This company cuts ice at Aurora Lake, Shaker Pond and on the river, and at neither place had there been any ice worth cutting this year. The stock at the present time is much less than for many years, and what makes the prospect worse is the fact that Lake Superior, which has always been depended upon for a supply of ice, has produced none this season thus far. A week of good freezing weather would give the ice men just what they need in the way of a supply for stocking their houses.

Mr. Weiss, of the Forest City Ice Company, stated that their company had enough ice on hand to supply their customers all of the coming season, if not all, should no ice be obtained, but he thought there was very little ice in the city at present. This company puts up 30,000 tons each season, and a week

of good freezing weather would go far toward filling their houses. The larger number of companies expressed the idea that there would be plenty of chance for the formation of ice before the close of winter and none seemed to be very anxious concerning the matter. It may be of interest to know just how much ice this city uses in a year. This, as stated by a representative of one of the companies spoken of, amounts to 130,000 tons.

The Free Pipe Line Project.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 29.—The board of wholesale grocers held a special meeting this afternoon to ascertain the feelings of members in regard to the action of the Chamber of Commerce in passing resolutions adverse to the free pipe line now pending in the legislature. The meeting was largely attended. After a preamble setting forth that the action of the Chamber of Commerce misrepresents the merchants of this city and places them in a false light before the residents and tradesmen of the oil regions, and admitting that the prosperity of this city is closely allied to theirs, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are in favor of a general free pipe line that will grant privileges alike to all our citizens, so that no individual or corporation can have any special privilege or advantage.

Resolved, That what we demand for ourselves we cheerfully concede to all, and we hereby extend our sympathies to the people of the oil region in their struggle with the monopoly that has been and is still depressing their prosperity, and that we will use our influence for the enactment of a general free pipe line law.

Resolved, That we are always in favor of free, open, fair and equal competition; with these rights and advantages, a city or community that cannot retain its trade and commerce deserves to fail.

A call is published this evening signed by the hundred of the best firms in the city for a meeting of citizens and business men on Thursday afternoon, to take action on this subject.

The Railroad Tagalong on the New York, January 29.—Col. Scott, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Wm. K. Vanderbilt, Messrs. Jewett, Garrett, Cassatt, Blanchard, and Commissioner Fink, met today in reference to the freight question. They remained in session some time, but according to the absence of Billings of the Boston & Albany, and Hickson of the Grand Trunk, no definite action was taken, except settling and equalizing freights between New York and Boston. They have approximated to a settlement, and hope at their meeting to-morrow to settle matters, to which they adjourned. Billings and Hickson are expected to be present.

POSTPONED.

The mass meeting in favor of remonetizing silver, which was to have been held to-morrow evening, has been postponed until Friday evening, in order to accommodate some Senators and Congressmen who could not leave Washington to-morrow.

Mexican Bandits.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, January 29.—The New Orleans special agent reports have reached here that a party of fifty Mexicans, mostly from Texas, under command of Col. Y. Salinas, an adherent of Laredo, attacked a train of cars, between San Antonio and Hidalgo, in the State of Tamaulipas, on the 23d inst. They seized the contents of the train, and took away from them to pay \$50,000. So rapid were their movements that the people thought there were three separate parties. Cavalry started in pursuit of them from different points, upon which they separated and retreated in the direction of the town below Laredo last night. It is said the raid was planned at this place.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 29.—In the House bills were introduced to repeal the compulsory education law, to provide for the uniformity of conciliation with respect to contracts and controversies concerning the production of the industries of Ohio.

A resolution was offered providing for removing the chronic insane now confined in the various institutions to the infirmary of Cuyahoga county for treatment, and placing the same under the jurisdiction of the northern hospital for insane. The resolution was ordered printed.

Steuenville, Ohio.

STEUENVILLE, January 29.—At an early hour yesterday morning Arthur McCluskey attempted to force his way into a house of ill fame on South Fourth street, and was shot and seriously injured by James Thompson, alias Gus Leo, a negro.

The hardware store of Wm. Jobbing was burglarized of goods to the amount of \$500, and numerous small burglaries have been committed here.

Joshua Linn was severely injured today at the Ohio Penitentiary shaft by the premature explosion of a blast.

CROOKEDNESS.

BOSTON, January 29.—Benj. E. Raine, late of the Forest City (Maine) Mills, is found upon an examination of the books, diverted to his own use two hundred thousand dollars, borrowed for the corporation, giving his own obligations therefor. Mr. Bates was reputed to be very wealthy man, but his estate will meet all his obligations.

Surplus Wiped Out.

BRANDON, VT., January 29.—The surplus of \$80,000 of the Brandon National Bank have been wiped out, and its capital of \$200,000 impaired 75 per cent by the action of the late cashier, D. C. Bancroft, letting J. C. Bachelard have about \$100,000, paid on raised notes. Bancroft has left town.

Attempt to Blow up the Canadian Institute.

MONTREAL, January 29.—At an attempt last evening to blow up the Canadian Institute building was averted by the timely discovery of the explosive packing in the main hall. This is the Institute. Guitard was excommunicated for belonging to it.

Thirty-five Cents on the Dollar.

CINCINNATI, January 29.—At a meeting of the creditors of T. H. Hall & Co., who recently failed, a proposition to pay 35 cents on the dollar, was made by the Attorney for the company. The net assets will reach \$155,000.

Made Glad by Alfonso's Marriage.

HAVANA, January 29.—Captain General Jovellar liberated 47 prisoners from the Havana fortress on the day of the marriage of King Alfonso.

PITTSBURGH, January 29.—Francis Lynch, a would be suicide bridge over the Allegheny last night, the officers coming upon him while he was preparing to jump. On being taken to the station-house Lynch confessed to having murdered his little child, two years and a half old, by throwing him into a river on the night of the 15th of December.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Crisis in the English Cotton Trade.

Great Excitement at Constantinople.

The Capital Threatened with Serious Disorder.

Greece Terribly Excited.

The King Scarcely Safe from Popular Violence.

Crookedness among the Banks.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 29.

VARIOUS INTERESTING BILLS.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to make the 22d of February a legal holiday in the District of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. Plumb introduced a bill to repeal certain acts and parts of acts relating to the taxation of deposits in savings banks. Referred.

Mr. Howe, from the Committee on Library, reported favorably on House bill, No. 10,000, for the purchase of the painting of Lincoln and his Cabinet. Mr. Edmunds said that, while grateful to the giver, he did not think the picture was of that art character which entitled it to a place in the Capitol.

After some debate, the resolution was agreed to—yeas 43, nays 7.

During the morning hour Mr. Beck called up the resolution submitted by him last week, declaring it unnecessary or inexpedient to maintain or impose taxes at this time for the purpose of providing for the \$3,719,001,504 asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury for a sinking fund, and spoke in favor of passing the resolution.

Mr. Beck said he introduced the resolution for the purpose of obtaining an expression of the sense of the House of Congress upon what he considered to be the most important question now before Congress, and that was, how could taxation be reduced so as to relieve the people from the oppression under which they labor and at the same time meet the requirements of the Government? He read from the late report of the Secretary of the Treasury that there would be a deficiency at the end of the next fiscal year amounting to \$11,438,000 in the receipts of the Government.

Mr. Beck said that he was not in favor of the present basis, and continuing his argument he said his object was to satisfy the Senate that Congress was not under obligation to maintain or impose taxes for the purchase of lands for a sinking fund, that this silver question was given by the United States now to reduce taxation, three millions of dollars could be saved from customs service, internal revenue and the management of Indian affairs, but at present he would confine himself to the sinking fund. He again quoted from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that the sinking fund now contained \$230,000,000 in excess of the amount required by law for that fund at present. He argued that all the pledges and obligations of the government to make provision for the sinking fund had been practically carried out, and asked why they should be so anxious to pay bonds in advance of our pledges and obligations. Our bonds were high enough now. The public creditors were not suffering, neither was their security lessening. The property of the United States was increased in value, and the public debt was a mortgage upon the whole of it. The sinking fund was amply provided for at least five years to come and it seemed to him clear that it was the right duty of Congress now to reduce taxation.

He next referred to the passage of the act of March 3d, 1875, to further protect the sinking fund, and argued that if the same information had been before Congress then it would never have been passed. He quoted from the debates on that bill and said Mr. Dawes, who had charge of the bill in the House of Representatives, had been grossly deceived by the Treasury officials. He (Beck) now laid faith that the entire public debt should be reduced taxation in the interest of the people. All that any country could do and that this country had done was to apply its surplus revenues to the payment of its debts.

Messrs. Morrill and Dawes gave notice that they would have something to say about this resolution hereafter.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Edmunds submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire and report whether at any time since July 28th, 1866, any person has been appointed to the army, contrary to section 28 of the Act of that date, or contrary to section 1218 of the Revised Statutes. Agreed to.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Beck's remarks the resolution was laid over, and consideration resumed of the proposed business, being the silver bill, and Mr. Wallace spoke in favor thereof.

Mr. Wallace said: Gold cannot be subdivided to suit the necessities of the people, while gold and silver is just to all. The present policy is to make gold and silver a standard, and the Constitution and laws up to 1873 recognize and enforce this policy. Demonstration of silver by the United States will lead to its total issue. The total issue of silver as money reduces the measure of value and increases the value of money indefinitely. It will destroy its use as a subsidiary coinage; it will give the world a scanty instead of a full circulating medium of intrinsic value. The use of both metals gives healthy progress, basis for confidence, value to currency in paper and a just measure of value. This use of but one strike out of existence a large part of the world's capital as a measure of value, and it is prejudicial to the progress of civilization. There is no foundation either in morals or in law for enhancing the value of the debt, and to do so and exercise of the power to adopt a gold standard awakens distrust among the people and tends directly to weaken the confidence of the public faith. The binding obligations of the Chamber determined to drive us as an organization into a vortex of unlimited paper inflation. We do not want this in Pennsylvania, and we pray to be relieved from the fate to which your policy condemns us. Why is it we cannot meet upon the common ground of constitutional money, gold and silver? Are those who live east of the Susquehanna so wedded to the policy of England in a single standard that no unity of policy is possible? Have any major ground for the best interest of the whole people, for the debtor and the creditor, for the bond holder and

the tax payer, than a restoration of our ancient policy of constitutional money of gold and silver? If we return to a double standard how shall we regulate the value of our currency? Shall we reduce the value of the gold dollar by decreasing its weight? This will not do without violating our contract made in 1870. Shall we increase the value of the silver dollar by adding to its weight, measuring silver bullion in gold coin to do this? This would be unjust to the people for it allows nothing for the gold in the value of bullion resulting from its use and its legal tender functions as money. If this be done and silver retains its place it will be from the country secure over-valued. Shall the dollar be 412 1/2 grains be recoined? What its status under the law will demand for silver consequent on its recoining under this bill and the debt paying power conferred upon it will appreciate its value to that extent. This bill is not the Bland bill. The free coinage feature is struck out. The Government buys its own bullion monthly, not less than two nor more than four millions per month. The difference between bullion and coin belongs to the government. This is a regular monthly demand for bullion and will increase its value. The law of demand and supply applies to gold and silver bullion. Lessen the demand prices rise. Our demand for coinage must increase the value of bullion as a commodity. It is the law that has depreciated silver and appreciated gold. The legal tender function or debt paying power adds to the value of coin. It is this that gives power and value to the paper legal tender. It is argued that the use of gold in equity compels us to return to a paper metal. Practically notes and bonds were exchanged for gold. Gold or coin was rarely paid. The creditor who gave us gold took his option and was paid in cheaper metal. Before 1873 gold was cheaper than silver. A creditor would not take it. They had an obligation in payment and we gave them an obligation, reserving our option to pay on equity. It cannot rise if it must be on the violation of an express contract. On the face of the contract was an express stipulation to pay in either metal. Those who bought since 1873 are on no higher grounds. The law gave no one the right to waive our option, but the very reverse. The bond bought in 1875 expressed the contract in plain terms. A full notice was given that the creditor was to take his option. If this doctrine is sound in equity, it repeats of the constitutional power to regulate the value of coin from policy or expediency, will give it no higher standing. Our first duty is to just. This does not include a sacrifice of the interests of the people to a secret measure, a secret measure in the dark, and the duty of Congress now was to repeat it.

Mr. Bayard said he did not propose now to give any extended expression to his views on the remonetization of silver. He was not in favor of the present basis, and continuing his argument he said his object was to satisfy the Senate that Congress was not under obligation to maintain or impose taxes for the purchase of lands for a sinking fund, that this silver question was given by the United States now to reduce taxation, three millions of dollars could be saved from customs service, internal revenue and the management of Indian affairs, but at present he would confine himself to the sinking fund. He again quoted from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that the sinking fund now contained \$230,000,000 in excess of the amount required by law for that fund at present. He argued that all the pledges and obligations of the government to make provision for the sinking fund had been practically carried out, and asked why they should be so anxious to pay bonds in advance of our pledges and obligations. Our bonds were high enough now. The public creditors were not suffering, neither was their security lessening. The property of the United States was increased in value, and the public debt was a mortgage upon the whole of it. The sinking fund was amply provided for at least five years to come and it seemed to him clear that it was the right duty of Congress now to reduce taxation.

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Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for detecting trespasses on public lands. Referred.

Mr. Stephens introduced a bill to make improvements, use the metric system of weights and measures. Referred.

THE CHURCH AND THE SILVER BILL.

Mr. Butler presented a memorial of the Norfolk Conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches at Walspole, Mass., declaring that honesty was the vital part of religion, and protesting against the passage of the Bland silver bill. Referred.

NOTES SEARCHES THE SCRIPTURES.

Mr. Butler—Mr. Speaker, will you be kind enough to send me the Bible from your desk? [Laughter.]

After searching for the passage he desired, amid great laughter, Mr. Butler sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the passage from the second chapter of St. John which describes Christ driving the money changers from the temple and saying to them, "Make not my Father's house a house of merchandise."

Mr. Butler—After that proof I have no further word to say. [Great Laughter.]

After a somewhat amusing discussion of the subject of admission to the floor, a resolution was adopted directing that the bill be rigidly enforced, and that the issuing of the passes be discontinued.

The Speaker stated that after to-day he would revoke all passes, that he would return to Congress desiring admission to the floor should file a declaration that they are not interested in the pending legislation, and that the execution of the rule would exclude the employees, clerks of the committee and private secretaries.

WOODRUFF EXPEDITION.

Mr. Keena, from the Committee on Commerce, reported in favor of the bill to authorize the Woodruff scientific expedition around the world. The bill grants for the purpose of the expedition an American register to a foreign built vessel. After discussion the bill was passed; yeas, 167; nays, 100.

ADJOURNED.

WASHINGTON.

Reissue in Favor of the Texas Pacific.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The Committee of the currency today advised a proposition to extend to all insolvent National banks a remission of the taxes provided by the bill of Senator Davis, of Illinois.

The House Committee today heard Frank S. Bond, Vice President of the Texas Pacific Railroad, in support of the measure and J. M. Crawford, representing San Diego and Los Angeles, in advocacy of the same road.

THE COINAGE QUESTION.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day authorized Senator Allison to offer with its sanction, as an amendment to the silver bill, his provision for an international money conference to fix the common value of gold and silver.

The determination of this ratio is not a condition precedent to the provisions of the bill; on the contrary, the bill is enacted to go into effect at once, and the conference, if agreed to, will be held subsequently.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency agreed to recommend the passage of the bill discontinuing the coinage of 20 cent pieces.

ADVERSE REPORT.

The House Naval Affairs Committee decided to report adversely on the claims of Secor & Co., Nathaniel McKay and Perkins, Secor & Co. for extra compensation for building certain steam ramps, &c.

CONTENDED ELECTIONS.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Elections today heard further argument in the South Carolina contested case of Richardson vs. Rainey. The subcommittee will probably report there was no election.

GREAT DEMAND FOR TRADE DOLLARS.

The Treasury Department is embarrassed as to the proper course to be pursued in relation to the coinage of trade dollars. The demand for these coins at San Francisco for export to China is quite active, and is expected to continue for some time. The Treasury requires this demand to be met, but at the present price of silver and gold and the value of the greenback dollar, the trade dollar can be placed in domestic circulation at a profit of 4 to 6 per cent to the owners of silver dollar bills. A portion of the San Francisco mint coinage of trade dollars is coming east and the bullion dealers in New York and elsewhere in the east demand that the Philadelphia mint shall be opened for the same coinage. It is probable that the Treasury will be obliged to keep them fully employed till Congress acts definitely on the silver question. The Director of the mint considers it important to retain the present skilled force of workmen at the mints, in view of the pending legislation as regards silver.

COINAGE OF TRADE DOLLARS TO BE RESUMED.

The Cabinet decided to-day that coinage of the trade dollar should be resumed at the Philadelphia mint.

DEPRECIATIONS ON GOVERNMENT TIMBER.

The Secretary of the Interior has received a letter from a prominent citizen of Utah giving an account of the depreciations of contractors for furnishing timber of all kinds to the Union Pacific Railroad, who states that these depreciations have amounted to along the line and that hundreds of thousands of tons, stuff for snow sheds, cordwood, logs and timber, are taken from the government timber lands, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad track, all the way from the State of Oregon, and that the Union Pacific is selling to millions of dollars annually. The correspondent also states that the contractors have established a system of penance similar to that in Mexico in which scores of honest, hardworking settlers and faithful men are being oppressed and ruined every year, and are being sold to free men in the United States.

FIRE RECORD.

CLEVELAND, January 29.—A special from Massillon, O., says: A fire early this morning totally destroyed L. E. Baner's large malt house. John Snyder's barber shop, John Gaylor's paint shop, Julius Becker's saloon and Hartel's billiard room, besides damaging adjoining property, owned by James Jacoby, to the amount of \$5,000, which is fully insured. The loss on the malt house and contents is \$37,000; insured \$8,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., January 29.—A fire this evening in the boiler shop of Sinker, Davis & Co., Dickson & Bro's brass and supply store, and John Knight's stock and machinery to the extent of \$10,000. Fully insured.

Cambridge, Ohio.

CAMBRIDGE, January 28.—Park Ore, a very respectable and wealthy farmer, committed suicide by cutting his throat with his razor in Jackson, Ohio, four miles south of this place. Financial embarrassment is alleged as the cause.

FOREIGN NEWS.

EASTERN QUESTION.

Crisis in the Cotton Trade in England.

LONDON, January 29.—The *Echo* says: There is a great panic in the cotton trade of Blackburn on account of fear of the prolongation and extension of the Eastern war, which has hitherto greatly depressed the cotton manufacturers. Should the crisis continue the mill owners will attempt to reduce the high price in the way of the operatives.

THE POPE AND THE KINGS.

A Rome special says that the Pope is preparing an allocution against Russia for the persecution of the church in Poland and against King Humbert for his accession to the throne for assumption of the title of King of Italy.

THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL, daughter of the late King Victor Emmanuel, and the Pope's god-daughter, is refused admission to the Pope because she is residing at the Quirinal.

SUCCESSION.

The German newspapers state that J. and G. Rittenhauer, Hamburg cotton importers, whose failure was announced last week, both committed suicide.

THE AFRICAN REBELLION EXTENDING.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lowther, Under-Secretary of the Colonial Department, read a dispatch dated Cape Town, January 8th, stating that the Galla rebellion is spreading, and that the suppression is improbable before the arrival of reinforcements. Colonial levies are going forward slowly.

FRANCE.

Monetary Matters in France.

PARIS, January 29.—The Senate on Monday unanimously approved of the removal of the temporary suspension of the obligation of the French mint to coin any silver taken thither.

During the discussion, Leon Say, Minister of Finance, said that the measure was made necessary by the American situation, the international commerce with India and the condition of the German money market, and that the Latin monetary standard would have to be discussed and settled hereafter.

In view of Mr. De Parlan, an emissary from the Senate, from the Capital, agreed, while urging a speedy adoption of the gold standard.

Sitting Bull Wants Peace.

HELENA, MONT., January 29.—The *Independent* publishes the following: Maj. Walsh, of the Northwest Mounted Cavalry, Commandant of Fort Walsh, Canada, near which Sitting Bull and other hostile Indians are now located, arrived in Helena to-day, eight days out from Fort Walsh. When Maj. Walsh left, Sitting Bull, Little Knife and 55 lodges were at East End, Police Post, Cypress Mountains, where they intended to remain during the winter. The night before leaving, Maj. Walsh received a message from Sitting Bull saying that he had heard that the Americans were coming to fight him, and he and his people, that they were tired of blood, and would move nearer the police post. He desired Maj. Walsh to speak to the white mother for him. Spotted Eagle sent him a message, at the same time saying that he was awaiting the arrival of 100 lodges of the Cypress Mountains, coming from Spotted Tail agency; that if they would obey the requirements of Maj. Walsh they could remain with him, and if not they must go by, and he would move to the Cypress Mountains. It is very improbable that the latter are the Indians who were reported to Gen. Miles. Major Walsh says that at no time since his arrival has Sitting Bull's camp crossed the line to American soil. He has received daily messages from him since the Terry Commission returned here, and he knows the line without his knowledge would be impossible, and he would promptly advise General Gilliam in that event. The Sioux camp is now scattered. Spotted Eagle, with one hundred lodges, is at East End, and others are scattered along White Mud river and in Wood Mountains, where buffalo are plenty. His condition is irreconcilable with warlike intentions. Colonel McLeod, commander of mounted police, is here and corroborates the above. No credence has been given to the reports of Sitting Bull having crossed the line, and Major Walsh's statements are deemed in the highest degree trustworthy.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—The hiding place of Wells has not yet been discovered. The case is progressing in regard to the rule of contempt against the United States Court.

Commissioner Lane, Deputy Collector Tomlinson and Deputy Marshall Wurzbacher and Steel, on motion it was ordered that their matter should go over until after the termination of the Anderson case.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—At a quarter past eight o'clock last night a jury was empaneled, when the jury was locked up for the night. Anderson was retained in the city prison, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow. The jury is composed of ten whites and two colored men. The colored men are young and comparatively intelligent mulattoes, who stated that they had never taken any part in politics.

A bill of exception was taken by the defense, when Judge Whitaker excused a colored bricklayer from jury duty, whom the defense would have accepted as a jurymen. There were also a number of bills of exception taken to the Courts in connection with the jurors who stated they and their opinions formed which would require considerable testimony to remove, but on being questioned by the Court stated that they could go on and try the case impartially notwithstanding having previously formed an opinion. In case of a conviction the case will go to the Supreme Court on a large number of exceptions. The following jurors were empaneled: G. M. Bailey, Jr., J. K. Bailey, N. E. Bailey, E. W. Hurrick, John K. Renard, W. P. Converse, Jr., R. Dumars, Clay Boyce, Jeremiah Lincoln, James Prince (colored), L. L. Montplaisir (colored), Richard Murphy. When the State during the empanelling of the jury had exhausted its six peremptory challenges the defense had two left, having only used ten.

In the company of Sheriff Houston, Gen. Anderson, Special Deputy Collector of Customs, visited the Custom House to-day. He is treated courteously by his prison keepers.

At this hour (10 p. m.) a heavy rain storm prevails.

Weather Indications.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF POST OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30—1 p. m.

PROBABILITY.

For Tennessee and Ohio Valley, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with rain, northeast, the northwest winds, stationary or higher temperature, and falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Lower Lakes, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, north to east winds, stationary followed by falling barometer.

Business Embarrassments.

MONTREAL, January 29.—Donovan, Williams & Shannon, boot and shoe men, are in financial difficulties. Liabilities large.

The Inwardness of the Arm-Harder.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.—Benj. Hunter was arrested yesterday upon a charge of being accessory to the murder of J. M. Armstrong, in Camden, Wednesday night last. Hunter, up to six months ago, was a special partner of Armstrong's in the music publishing business. At the arrest of the dissolution of co-partnership, said Armstrong owed him \$5,000. To secure the payment of this debt Armstrong insured his life for \$25,000, the policy being made payable to Hunter. Armstrong when he went to Camden last Wednesday evening was in company with Hunter. It is believed now that Davis, who was supposed to be the murderer, is innocent, and that the guilty parties are Hunter and Damaris. The latter has been under arrest since Thursday.

A Little Too Thin.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 29.—O. F. Bullard, State Representative from Delaware county, was arrested December 19th for embezzling the funds of the Media Building Association, and pleaded the privilege of a representative as a reason for his arrest. The Legislative Committee to-day reported that the privileges of the legislature cannot be pleaded against an indictable offense, and recommended Representative Bullard to be remanded to the custody of the keeper of the jail of Delaware county. Adopted, 166 to 7. The Speaker ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to execute the orders of the House.

Obituary.

BALTIMORE, January 29.—Mrs. Marcy, wife of Gen. R. B. Marcy, Inspector General of the United States, died after a brief illness.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 29.—Henry Miller, Vice President of the Bank of D. O. Mills & Co., of Sacramento, died to